

tats and in the extensive garden of Mrs. J. Norman Henry at Gladwyne, Pennsylvania. My thanks are due to Mrs. Henry for pointing out the practical usefulness of the criteria here emphasized.

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EPIPACTIS LATIFOLIA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In the late summer of 1942, the writer was invited to accompany Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Weatherby on a botanical collecting trip to New Hampshire and Vermont. On August 23rd the party was exploring a wooded roadside a short distance east of the Connecticut River, in the town of Plainfield, when an orchid was found which at some distance had the appearance of a *Habenaria*. Approaching near enough to see it clearly, Mr. Weatherby at once identified it as *Epipactis latifolia* (L.) All. (*Serapias Helleborine* of Gray's Manual.) Careful search revealed no more than the single individual first seen. It was growing in shaded, fairly rich soil, near the base of a small bank which sloped down from the highway. Contrary to the usual coloration of the flowers as given in descriptions, these were nearly white instead of greenish and showed little madder-purple suffusion.

According to authorities this orchid was probably introduced from Europe in early times, and in the course of years has appeared in eastern Canada, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York. Mr. Charles Schweinfurth has lately reported it also from Missouri and Montana. Neither Mr. Schweinfurth nor Dr. Correll knows of any previous record of the plant for New Hampshire. Mr. Weatherby states: "the species has become established in considerable quantity near Swanton, Vermont, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts." It was found in Hartland, Vermont, just across the river from Plainfield, and also near the river, in 1925 by Mr. E. H. Hazen. This places the species close to the Plainfield station, but its actual occurrence within the boundaries of New Hampshire seems worth recording. It is probably safe to assume that, except for a single collection on trap hills in West Hartford, Connecticut (Mrs. S. M. Monks, 1931), the New Hampshire station is the farthest east so far in New England.

The facts that the species is known in considerable quantity in New England only in the western part, that at Plainfield it grows in alluvium not far from such calcicolous species as *Lobelia Kalmii* and *Parnassia glauca* (*P. caroliniana* of manuals), and that the Hartford trap produces a somewhat basic soil, suggest that the *Epipactis* prefers limy soil and that its distribution may be controlled by this preference. If so, the New Hampshire locality may remain on its easternmost limits.—ALAN W. UPHAM, East Woodstock, Connecticut.

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## THE SEVENTH CENTURY OF ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF VIRGINIA

M. L. FERNALD

(Continued from page 452)

\**DIODIA VIRGINIANA* L., var. **attenuata**, var. nov., planta gracillima; foliis anguste lanceolatis membranaceis basi apiceque valde attenuatis; fructibus subcylindricis 2.5–3.5 mm. diametro; calycis lobis linearibus.—VIRGINIA: open muddy and sandy borders of pools, alluvial bottomlands of Three Creek, Drewryville, Southampton County, September 14, 1941, *Fernald & Long*, no. 13,765 (TYPE in Herb. Gray.; ISOTYPE in Herb. Phil. Acad.).

The common and typical *Diodia virginiana* is relatively coarse, with the thick lanceolate to narrowly oblong leaves sessile and only slightly tapering at tip; its fruits are ellipsoid, 3.5–5 mm. in diameter, and crowned by lanceolate calyx-lobes. Var. *attenuata* is slender, relatively weak, with thin or membranaceous narrowly lanceolate leaves attenuate to petiolar bases and to prolonged tips; the slender fruits only 2.5–3.5 mm. broad and crowned by slenderly linear calyx-lobes. It dominates large areas of open muddy and sandy depressions on the bottomlands of Three Creek, where during the summer and autumn of 1940 it was not subject to inundation; nor is it the immediate result of shading, since the open areas of these bottoms are no more shaded than are many other areas where the broader-leaved and thicker-fruited plant abounds. See p. 367.

*D. VIRGINIANA*, forma **hirsuta** (Pursh), stat. nov. *D. hirsuta* Pursh, Fl. i. 106 (1814). *D. virginiana*, γ. *hirsuta* (Pursh) Torr. & Gray, Fl. ii. 29 (1841).—With no definite range and likely to